

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; AFANAS'YEV, Yu.A.; DURASOV, V.B.

Thermochemical study of the extraction of nitric acid with tributyl phosphate. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:1317-1319 Jo '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; KOLESNIKOV, A.A.

Use of the extraction ray for the quantitative characteristics of the extraction process. Dokl. AN SSSR 16) no.3:681-683 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

MINIATURE, A.V.

Effect of the radius and charge of the ion on extraction (position of elements in the separation series). Dokl. AN SSSR 153 n. 4:897-899 Ag '65. (MIRA 1818)

1. Institut reorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.

Coefficients, curves, and diagrams of solution of the equation.
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.6:1122-1125, 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskoy akademii AN SSSR;
chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.

NIKOLAYEV, A. V.

1. KAZANSKIY, I. I., Prof., NIKOLAYEV, A. V., KARNYEVA, V. YE.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Viruses

7. Effect of chemicals upon viruses.
Trudy Vses. inst. okup. vet. 19 No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress. February 1953. Unclassified.

Card 1/1 : Pub. 137 - 18/24

Author : Nikolayev, A. V., Cand Chem Sci, and Fedorova, L. I.

Title : Stability of Dorogov's antiseptic stimulant (ASD) preparation in storage
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137110006-1

Periodical : Veterinariya, 7, 50-51, Jul 54

Abstract : ASD is prepared in a form of 2 fractions: ASD F-2 and ASD F-3. ASD F-2 is a transparent, volatile liquid, having peculiar odor, yellow or yellow-red color, and soluble in water. ASD F-2 does not change very much if it is kept in hermetically sealed vessels and stored in places where a temperature of 3-5° C is maintained. ASD F-3, being an oily liquid and containing no water, solidifies when stored at a temperature of minus 20-25° C. Solidified form of ASD F-3 changes back into liquid form, after it is warmed up, without loss of original properties. One table.

Institution : All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science

Submitted :

NIKOLAYEV, A.V. kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Nature of poison isolated from the intestines of sheep dying from
a disease resembling braxy. Study VIZN 22:279-280 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Sheep--Diseases and pests)
(Proteins--Toxicology)

NIIDLAYEV, A.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Obtaining dieneestrolacetate. Study VIM 22:307-311 '59.

(NINA 13:10)

(Folastrol)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V., kand.khim.nauk

Methods for the rapid detection of metallic poisons in
animals which have died of poisoning. Veterinaria 36 no.10:
63-65 0 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'-
noy veterinarii (VNIIV).
(Poisons)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V., kand.khim.nauk

Hydroulfite reaction for mercury. Trudy VNIW 26:209-211 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)
1. Laboratoriya farmakologii, khimioterapii i toksikologii
Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(Mercury—Analysis)

L 26574-66

ACC NR: AP6016975

by organophosphorus compounds (approximately 30 extraction reagents) under various conditions. A linear relationship was found to exist between the logarithm of the distribution coefficients and sums of the sigma constants of the substituents on the phosphorus atom, obeyed by esters of phosphoric, mono- and dialkylphosphinic acids, trialkylphosphine oxides, and dialkyl phosphites. The linear relationship found was better satisfied by the distribution coefficients in extraction from neutral and moderately acidic solutions. Chiefly compounds containing isopropyl and isobutyl radicals in the ester groups or at the phosphorus atom satisfactorily obey the linear relationship. A linear relationship is also obeyed by the maximum values of the distribution coefficients for each extraction reagent. The distribution coefficients determined in extraction experiments are functions of several variables, including the constants of complex formation, salt formation (in acid media), hydration constants, and particular distribution coefficients of the substances participating in the equilibrium. From the fact that the logarithms of the distribution coefficients are linear functions of the sum of the sigma constants of the substituents, it follows that the particular distribution coefficients obey the Hammett equation in the cases considered. The correlations of the distribution coefficients of uranyl and plutonium nitrates for organophosphorus extraction reagents with the values of the sum of the sigma constant of the substituents on the phosphorus atom are tabulated for 24 extraction systems. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07Jun65 / ORIG REF: 017 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6093

Ardashnikov, S. N., S. M. Gol'din, A. V. Nikolayev, L. S. Ruzer,
and E. M. Tsenter

Zashchita ot radioaktivnykh izlucheniya (Protection From Radioactive
Radiation). Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 420 p. Errata
slip inserted. 5450 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. V. Nikolayev, Corresponding Member, Academy
of Sciences USSR; Reviewer: I. V. Petryanov-Sokolov, Correspond-
ing Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed.: M. S. Arkhangel'skaya;
Tech. Ed.: M. K. Attopovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students at vuzes
for mining and metallurgy and other special fields associated
with the use of radioactive isotopes and radiation, and also
for engineers, technical personnel, and biologists.

COVERAGE: Problems of protection from radioactive radiation are con-
sidered from the physical, chemical, and biological points of
view. Industrial electronic dosimeters and methods for their

Card 1/2

Protection From Radioactive (Cont.)

SOV/6093

use are described. Some basic principles of nuclear physics
and electronics are included. The material is divided into
two parts: "Physical and Biological Means of Protection
From Nuclear Radiation" and "Dosimetric Measurements". Section
I of the first part was written by E. M. Tsenter, Doctor of
Technical Sciences. It presents a series of problems in
determining dosage and the design of shielding from external
irradiation. Chapters 1 to 5 of Section II, first part, were
written by S. N. Ardashnikov, Candidate of Medical Sciences,
and describe biological means of protection from radiation
and the rules for working with radioactive substances.
Chapter 6 of Section II, first part, was authored by A. V.
Nikolayev; it gives numerical estimates of the danger in
working with specific unshielded radioactive preparations.
Some special concepts are introduced which may be useful for
the study of protection from internal irradiation while work-
ing with unshielded preparations (radiovolatility, safe and
suitable concentrations, etc.). Section I of the second part
was written by S. M. Gol'din, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
and contains fundamentals of electronics and a description of

Card 2/10

21.3200S/186/60/002/001/001/022
A057/A129**AUTHORS:** Nikolayev, A.V.; Shubina, S.M.; Sinitsyn, N.M.**TITLE:** Extraction of the sum of radioactive isotopes with butyl phosphinic esters**PERIODICAL:** Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 3 - 5

TEXT: The present paper is a part of the research program on extraction characteristics of butyl phosphoric derivatives. The extraction of the sum of radioactive isotopes with two butyl phosphinic esters, namely $(C_4H_9O)_2(C_4H_9)PO$ and $(C_4H_9O)(C_4H_9)_2PO$ was studied. Extractability of rare elements and rare earth elements is important for the extraction technique of uranium and plutonium fission products. L.L. Burger [Ref. 1: J. Phys. Chem., 62, 5, 590 (1958)] observed already the dependence of extractability of uranium and plutonium on the nature of alkyl-phosphoric compounds used as extraction solvent. Investigations concerning the extraction of rare and rare earth elements were made only with tri-butyl phosphate [investigation of the American authors: I. Warf; D.F. Peppard; B. Weaver et al; J.M. Fletcher et al; and the Soviet authors: A.V. Nikolayev et al, ZhSNU, 3, 1, 160 (1958)], or dialkyl-phosphoric acids [C.A. Blake, Report no.

Case 4/4

NERSESOV, I.L.; NIKOLAYEV, A.V.

Relation between the dominant frequencies in blasting and the size
of the charge. Trudy Inst. fis. Zem. no.25:95-100 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Blasting) (Seismology)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, R.M.; SHCHERBAKOV, Yu.D.

Dioxane method of determining moisture in gypsum-bearing
and salinized soils. Pochvovedenie no.3:105-108 Mr '61.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya, Dushanbe.

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Vsevolodovich; NEKRASOV, I.L., otv. red.

[Seismic properties of soils] Seismicheskie svoystva
gruntov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 12135-06 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/LFF(n)-2/ENG(n)/ETC(n) IJF(c) WH/AT
 ACC NR: AP6001910
 AUTHOR: Rykalin, N.N.; Nikolayev, A.V.; Kulagin, I.D.
 ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A.A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)
 TITLE: Heat flux in a body interacting with a plasma jet
 SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v.3, no.6, 1965, 871-878
 TOPIC TAGS: heat flux pickup, plasma jet, arc discharge, argon
 ABSTRACT: The article establishes the distribution of the specific heat flux in the heating of the surface of an object by a plasma jet under sub-ablation conditions. The density of the heat flux in the reaction zone of an argon plasma jet was determined by calorimetric methods. The plasma was generated in an IMET-105 generator in which the channel of the arc chamber was electrically insulated from the nozzle (anode). The plasma-forming gas was fed coaxially with the arc. The sensing device for measurement of the heat flux distribution was a steel plate with dimensions of 120 x 80 x 6 mm with built-in sensitive elements (diagram shown in article). Measurements were made during the experiments at intervals of from 0.3 to 2 sec. The measurements of the heat flux were made with a distance of 10 mm between the pick-up and the nozzle of the

Cord 1/2

HDQ-533 015

14-00000-46

INT. 11-13-1965

ADON NR: APS01702

On 08/23/2000, 003:0035, 0049
950.834

11-13-1965

TITLE: Features of an elastic-wave field near the shock source on a free surface

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 3, 1965, 35-49

TOPIC TAGS: elastic wave, shock initiation, approximation calculation, absorption coefficient

ABSTRACT: The field of seismic body waves near a shock source on a free surface has been investigated. The distance considered is on the order of the predominant wave length, and the simplest case is selected--the field of elastic waves generated by a vertically or horizontally applied force on the surface of an ideal homogeneous elastic half space. The standard formula for displacement in terms of time and distance is used, and from the resulting curves it becomes apparent that the shock on the surface generates waves that represent different degrees of approximation to the elastic half space. For zero, first, second, and further, degrees of approximation, the curves of the waves are shown. The curves are shown for increasing powers of the radius vector. The curves are shown for the first approximation.

1. 7-11-44

ADDRESS ON FILE: AP5017027

is significant near the source, and this is then replaced by the zero approximation, a fact that contradicts the view that waves of zero approximation must be lacking.

discrepancy between experimental and theoretical values may be due to the non-representation of the system by the model, or to the experimental error. In the present case, the discrepancy is not accounted for by the experimental error. In the present case, the discrepancy is not accounted for by the experimental error. In the present case, the discrepancy is not accounted for by the experimental error.

increases at first with increasing distance from the source, and then it decreases.

This pattern was observed for both P and S waves. Waves of different approximations are present near the source, and these are significant in smaller seismic waves.

and a higher permeation rate in the case of the polyimide film. The results of the permeation experiments are shown in Table 1. The permeation rate of the polyimide film is higher than that of the polyimide film, and the permeation rate of the polyimide film is higher than that of the polyimide film.

regular changes in the position of absorption bands in a series of different approximations. The author expressed his thanks to A. I. Kiselev for his aid in

...current in the work and for his course... Orig. art. hand 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR,
Institute of Physics of the Earth)

1430p63

FILE: 00

SVB CODE: ES, ME

22 301, 000

0752 00

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137110006-1"

L 06534-67 ENT()/ENT() 22/34/21

ACC NR: AP7000491

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/002/0351/0353

NIKOLAYEV, A. V. (Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR)
APARIN, Y. A., STAROSTIN, A. D., Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian
 Department, Academy of Sciences USSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
 Otdeleniya AN SSSR)

"Thermochemistry of Certain Organophosphorus Compounds"

Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 168, No 2, 1966, pp 351-353

Abstract: The heats of combustion and standard heats of formation of tributyl phosphate (TBP), triisobutyl phosphate (iso-TBP), triethyl phosphate (TEP), and triphenyl phosphate (TPP) were determined. The standard heats of combustion and formation of TBP and iso-TBP are very close. The maximum heat of combustion and minimum heat of formation among the substances studied are possessed by TPP. The values for TBP, iso-TBP, and TPP were obtained for the first time; that for TEP is believed by the authors to be more accurate than the earlier literature value. Values obtained were: standard heats of combustion: TBP -1905.7 ± 3.0 kcal/mole; iso-TBP -1906.6 ± 7.9 kcal/mole; TEP -967.3 ± 11.6 kcal/mole; TPP -2227.9 ± 9.5 kcal/mole. Heats of formation:

TBP -348.6 ± 3.0 kcal/mole; iso-TBP -347.3 ± 7.9 kcal/mole; TEP -312.4 ± 11.6 kcal/mole; TPP -180.5 ± 2.5 kcal/mole. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 37,023]

TOPIC TAGS: thermochemistry, organic phosphorus compound, heat of combustion

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 27 Nov 65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

GHISTOVA, M.A., dotsent; NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GHIN' TSZAG-IN'

Jejunogastroplasty as a method for the prevention and treatment of dumping syndrome. Khirurgiya 49 no.4:113-117 Apr '64
(MI 11 1241)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - pr.f. I.M. Yelansky)
I Moskovskogo orlena Lenina meditsinskogo Instituta imeni
I.M. Sechenova.

SHKROB, O.S., dotsent; NIKOLAYEV, A.V., kand. med. nauk

Surgical treatment of cancer of the gastric stump. Khirurgiya 41
no.4:56-60 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Pakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (sav. - prof. N.N.
Yelanskiy [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova.

ACC NR: AR7002224

lifetime of minority carriers. The dissipation time is proportional to the constant, which depends on the degree of saturation. For a degree of saturation equal to 3, with the maximum resolving power of the trigger $0.1 \mu \text{ sec}$, the duration of the transition process on the collector of the cutoff direct current must be $< 0.05 \mu \text{ sec}$, and the dissipation time must be $> 0.025 \mu \text{ sec}$. Depending on the number of triodes, it is possible to select the value of the resistance R_k in the collector circuit. For small dissipation intervals with a drift triode, the positive front is formed under cutoff conditions. The total time of the transition process will be $0.1-0.2 \mu \text{ sec}$ when there are four or five triodes, and $R_k = 400-1000 \text{ ohms}$, and the saturation degree equals 3. The results of experimental research on various circuits are presented. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GRIBANOVA, I.N.; YAKOVLEVA, M.I.; DORASOV, V.B.;
KHOLODKAYA, I.D.; MIROMANOVA, Z.N.; TSVETKOV, Ye.N.; KABACHNIK, M.I.,
akademik

Correlation between the extractive capacity of organophosphorus
extraction agents and the σ constants of the substituents at
the phosphorus atom. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:578-581 W '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Insti-
tut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdelen'ya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).

НИКОЛАЕВ, Александр Захарович; АСТАРОВ, Л.А., редактор; ИЗЮКОВ, А.В.,
технический редактор

[Tables of elevations, horizontal projections, and chords for
tachymetric and plane table surveys] Tablitsy prevyshe-
gorizontel'nykh prolozhenii i khord dlia tekhnometricheskoi i
mensul'noi s'emok. [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1957. 376 p.
(Surveying--Tables, etc.) (MLRA 10:10)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; GINDIN, L.M.; ZAKHAROV, V.F.; KHRISTYKO, I.A.

Hydrometallurgical method of treating Khvostok cobalt-nickel
arsenate concentrates. TSvet. met. 38 no. 10:44-46 D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

L 10346-66 EWT(m)/ETC/ERG(m) HM/PS

ACC NR: AP6000233

SOURCE CODE: UR/0289/65/000/002/0023/0027

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V.; Bogatyrev, V. L.; Vulikh, A. I.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Section, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Separation of cation and anion exchangers⁷ in organic liquids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nau',
no. 2, 1965, 23-27

TOPIC TAGS: anionite, ion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The cation exchanger KU-2⁷ was separated from the anion exchanger AY-17⁷ in mixtures of benzene, dichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride. Values of the density and viscosity at 20C in these systems were determined. The dependence of the time of separation was studied as a function of the density of the separating liquid and grain size of the exchangers, and the effect of the difference in the density of the cation and anion exchanger during their separation was demonstrated. Formulas derived earlier for the calculation of the optimum density of the separating liquid and duration of separation of cation and anion exchangers were confirmed experimentally. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: 15Jun64

HW
Curo 1/1

UDC: 541.13

ACC NR: AP7004632

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0288/66/000/003/0027/0036

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. V.; Kulagin, I. D.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Energy characteristics of a plasmatron with a magnetically stabilized arc

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 27-36

TOPIC TAGS: plasma arc, plasma research, plasma discharge, *charged particle, particle motion, plasmatron*

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the effect of the operating parameters of a magnetically stabilized plasmatron on its energy characteristics, a plasma arc burning between two parallel electrodes in crossed magnetic B and electric E fields is studied. It is assumed that the arc column is isothermal and that a Lorentz force acts on the column ions and electrons as a result of which the charged particles move along a cycloid in the direction of vector [EB]. Because of this, the charged particles, in addition to the thermal motion, will have ordered velocity components in two directions only. In all other directions the charged particle drift, caused by the E and B fields, will be equally probable. Therefore, in considering the momentum balance such a particle motion is neglected. The velocity of charged particles at the boundary of the plasma arc is determined by the ambipolar diffusion of electrons and ions. On the basis of the above considerations expressions are

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UDC: 533.9.07

ACC NR: AP7004632

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001137110006-1"

derived for determining the momentum imparted to the gas by the charged particles per unit of t^4 the azimuthal velocity of the gas, the axial velocity component, and the total velocity of the gas. In addition, depending on induction and gas discharge, the slope of the gas flow, thermal characteristics of the plasma jet, and the energy balance of the plasmatron were determined experimentally. The spectral measurement of the temperature of a plasma stream of hydrogen was performed by S. Kh. Akhmetova. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 5 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUMM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.Y.; MARDASHEV, S.R.

Insoluble active compound of asparaginase with carboxymethylcellulose. *Biochimia* 26 no.4:641-645 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratory of Biochemistry of Nitrogen Metabolism of Microbes, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
(ASPARIGINASE)
(CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULASE)

NIKOLAYEV, A.Ya.

Adsorption of total protein and asparaginase in *B. cadaveris* extract on diethylaminoethylcellulose. Bikhimii 27 no.3:487-494 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(ASPARAGINASE) (BACTERIA, ANAEROBIC) (PROTEINS) (CELLULOSE)

ACCESSION NR: AP4045107

5/0020/64/158/001/0229/0231

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. Ya.; Tyul'panova, E. S.

TITLE: Open chemical systems capable of autossynthesis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 1, 1964, 229-231

TOPIC TAGS: autossynthesis, life origin, metabolic modeling, caproic acid, butanol, butyl caproate

ABSTRACT: A model system consisting of caproic acid, butanol, butyl caproate, and water was investigated as an example of an open chemical system capable of autossynthesis. This model system consists of two phases, viz. organic and aqueous, in which two types of equilibria are established: a phase-chemical equilibrium of the concentration distribution between the organic and aqueous phases, and a chemical equilibrium resulting from the interaction of all the components in each phase. It was found that the organic phase, which consists predominantly of the butyl caproate, absorbs caproic acid and butanol from the aqueous phase if the concentrations of these two components are higher than 0.01M and 0.2M, respectively. This increase in the concentration of the components in the organic phase shifts the equilibrium in it toward the formation of an additional amount of butyl caproate, which

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4045107

results in the absorption of some new quantities of the acid and the alcohol from the aqueous phase and the production of some new quantities of the ester. Thus, the process can continue indefinitely if the supplies of the two initial components are inexhaustible, as it, i.e., could have been in the primordial ocean. Under such conditions, an open chemical system results which is capable of "self-reproduction" and "self-augmentation", which would result in the formation of "daughter clouds". In such a system, concentrations of all components and the total amount of the substance increases. The increase in mass means also an increase in the amount of free energy (i.e., in the form of the energy of the water bond), which can be used for the synthesis of other substances. The authors mention the ability of amino acids or peptides to catalyze the reaction of esterification and the possibility of the inclusion or formation of such catalysts in the self-augmenting systems. They also observed a few possibilities for obtaining the metabolites of growth, i.e., the formation of nucleic acids, proteins, and the energy of the synthesis bond of polyphosphates, and the authors conclude that the results are of great interest. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Pervyy* Moskoverskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. M. Sechenova (First Moscow Medical Institute)

Cont. 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4045107

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: L5

DO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AN7006040

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/247/0001/0001

AUTHOR: Vasil'yov, K.; Nikolayev, B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Satellite views the earth

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, no. 247, 22Oct66, p. 1, col. 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: communication satellite, satellite orbit, TV camera, cloud cover, meteorologic satellite/Molniya-1 communication satellite

ABSTRACT: The fourth communications satellite of the "Molniya-1" type was put into orbit in two stages. First the last stage of the carrier rocket was put into an intermediate low orbit. Then, when the entire system was situated over the southern hemisphere, a command was given for cutting in the engine of the last stage, which, imparting to the satellite an additional velocity, put it into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee over the northern hemisphere. The satellite carries a television camera which can be switched on by command from the earth in any part of the orbit. Its objectives view vertically downward. "Molniya-1" is not a communications satellite alone. It will make observations of the distribution and movement of clouds and determine the character of the earth's cloud cover and the boundaries of warm and cold air masses.

Cord 1/2

09270830

NIKOLAYEV, B. (Novosibirsk)

Intensive competitions. Radio no.10:6 0 '64.

(MIRA 10:2)

NIKOLAYEV, B.

Giant force. Kryl. rod. 16 no.817 Ag 165.

(MIRA 1818)

ACC NR: AP6037034

SOURCE CODE: UR/0085/66/000/012/0011/0011

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Marina Solovyeva, jet flight world record holder

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 12, 1966, 11

TOPIC TAGS: jet aircraft, flying training, supersonic aircraft, fighter aircraft

ABSTRACT: The article presents a brief biographical sketch of the life of Marina Solovyeva, a world record holder, who piloted a supersonic E-76 jet fighter plane of aerial construction, produced by the A. I. Mikayan designing bureau, on a 500 km closed-circuit route at an average speed of 2045 km/hr, and in some sectors reached a speed of 2200 km/hr. In 1964, she was authorized to fly MiG-15 then MiG-17 jet planes. The article describes briefly the method of training she had to follow. [GC]

SUB CODE: 01, 05/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

Thermodynamic Design (Cont.)

SOV/4129

for oxygen. Examples of calculations are given. In addition a new and simplified method of determining the chemical composition of the combustion products of rocket fuels is presented. To facilitate calculations based on this method, nomograms are included. No personalities are mentioned. There are 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 translations from English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Ch. I. Thermodynamic Parameters of Nondissociated Combustion Products	11
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3. Heat capacity of nondissociated combustion products	24

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5/081/63/000/004/000/051
B123/B100

AUTHORS: Korenman, I. M., Sheyanova, P. R., Nikolayev, B. A.,
Abramov, O. B.

TITLE: Thermometric titration of some organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 154, abstract
4G147 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 4, 1961,
753 - 760)

TEXT: The thermometric titration of aqueous solutions of furfural and acetone solutions of salicyl aldehyde by solutions of tetramethylenediamine and hexamethylenediamine has been investigated and found possible. The equivalence point was found from the salient point on the titration curve obtained by plotting temperature versus titrant consumption in ml. The optimum ratio of titrated solution concentration to titrant was found. The normality of the titrant must be about 10 times that of the titrated solution, so that there is only a slight volume change of the reacting mixture during the titration, thus avoiding any big variation in the specific heat of the mixture. The order of the titration is shown to have no effect on the accuracy of the analysis. The temperature pick-up consisted of a
Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Electroosmotic method of accelerating the sinking of piles and
restoring their bearing capacity. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.196;
40-5/ " (MIRA 16:9)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., inzhener.

Using electrocohesion in pile sinking. Transp.stroi.6 no.10:13-15
O '56. (Piling(Civil engineering) (MIRA 10:1)

AUTHOR:

Nikolayev, B. A. Engineer, Gal'perin, M. I.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences (Moscow)

95-11-11/14

TITLE:

The Mechanization of Earthwork in Frozen Soil
(Mekhanizatsiya razrabotki merzlykh gruntov)

PERIODICAL:

Stroitel'stvo Predpriyatiy Neftyanoy Promyshlennosti, 1957,
Nr 11, pp. 26-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Going over to whole-year cultivation, a process that is developing everywhere, and the increasing volume of soil cultivation in the eastern parts of the country made it necessary that hard-frozen soils were worked to an increased extent. This kind of cultivation is of very great importance if it is prepared by electroheating and if loosening of the ground is carried out by means of pneumatic pickaxes. It has already been proved that loosening of the soil by mechanical means is the most rational preparation for the working of hard-frozen soils. The Dieselhammer, which is mounted on a tractor or on a tractor carrier, loosens 100 m³ of hard-frozen soil in the course of one working operation when dealing with excavations on building sites if the depth of freezing attains 0,8 - 1 m. This system is first used for dealing with the initial building trench. The wedge is driven into the frozen soil by means of a Dieselhammer, after which the tractor is moved to the rear,

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The Mechanization of Earthwork in Frozen Soil

CIA-RDP86-00513R001137110006-1"

95-11-11/14

and eventually the wedge begins to jar and to jolt, this destroying the structure of the soil. The winch of the tractor is then operated, the wedge is pulled out from the soil by means of a wire rope, and is again driven into the soil at a distance of 400 to 500 m from the first place. The earth destroyed by the wedge is then removed by means of an excavator. The type of equipment which entails suspending the Dieselhammer on the excavator will be worth while only if it is possible, after driving the wedge into the ground, to tear away the clot of earth by means of pressure. The ridge plow used for hard-frozen soils is a suspended system of the type of a bucket conveyor excavator. (Fig. 2). This machine is able to deal with 30 - 40 m in one working operation and at a freezing depth of 0,8 - 1,0 m. Wide use is at present being made of wedge-rammers and ball-rammers, which are dropped from the jib crane of the excavator. Wedge- and ball-rammers are of greater efficiency the weight of which amounts to 1500 kg. The ball-rammer (see fig. 4) is intended only for the destruction of sandy soil and sandy ground, whereas the wedge-rammer should be used for loam- and loamy soil. The use of the suspension system, however, causes considerable wear within a short time. Actually, this method is less effective than the application of a Dieselhammer on a tractor or a tractor loader which, with a falling weight of 600 and 1200 kg respectively may be recommended for work of

Card 2/3

NIKOLAYEV, P.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Use of electric
osmosis for ~~maintaining~~ the ~~conservation~~ of piles." Len, 1958
20 pr (Min of Railways USSR. Len Order of Lenin Inst of
Engineers of Railroad Transport in Academician V.S.
Obraztsov) 10 copies (KL, 23-58, 10/)

- 75 -

GAL'PERIN, M.I., doktor tekhn.nauk.; NIKOLAYEV, B.A., inzh.

~~SECRET~~
Machines for destructing frozen grounds. Nov. tekhn. i pered. sp.
v stroi. 20 no.9:11-14 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Frozen ground) (Earthwork--Cold weather conditions)

14(6)

SOV/112-59-1-462

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1,
pp 61-62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, B. A.

TITLE: Laboratory Investigation of Electroosmotic Model Pile Driving

PERIODICAL: Sb. Leningr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 158, pp 19-31

ABSTRACT: Laboratory investigation of the efficiency of using electroosmosis in driving one- and two-pole piles into clay under various conditions have revealed the following: (1) electroosmosis aids in quicker pile sinking; (2) electroosmotic action during pile sinking grows with a higher moisture content and water saturation of the soil, with the magnitude and density of current, and with sinking time; (3) labor savings increase with the increasing electrode area of a nonmetal pile; an interdependence has been found between the electrode area and current density. An approximate calculation of DC parameters has been developed for using electroosmosis efficiently. Bibliography: 5 items.

Yu. M. S.

Card 1/1

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; RYL'TOV, B.F., kand.
tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.isd-vo; VORO-
BYTSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Using electroosmosis in pile driving] Pogrushenie svai s
pomoshch'yu elektroosmosa. Leningrad, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po
stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 94 p.

(Electroosmosis) (Piling (Civil engineering))

(NIRA 13:5)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., inst.

Working frozen ground. Makh. stroi. 17 no.12:22-23 D '60.

(Frozen ground) (Earthmoving machinery)

(MIRA 13:12)

GUMANSKIY, B.M., prof.; KOMAROV, N.S., dots.; NIKOLAYEV, B.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAROBAYKO, T.N., red.

[Concise manual on geological field work] Kratkoe rukovodstvo
po provedeniyu uchebnoi geologicheskoi praktiki; uchebnoe po-
sobie. Leningrad, Leningr.in-t inzhenerov sheldro.transp.,
1961. 61 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Engineering geology--Study and teaching)

NIKOLAYEV, J.A., inzh.

The Cleveland rotor excavator for working frozen ground. Strcl.
i dor. mash. 6 no.10:32 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(United States--Excavating machinery)
(Frozen ground)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., inzh.; GAL'PERIN, M.I., doktor tekhn.nauk

Using machinery in working frozen ground. Transp. stroi. 11 no.1:
54-55 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Frozen ground) (Earthmoving machinery)

BERGLAND, D.A., ins.

Dipping frozen ground by impact. Transp. stud. 11 no.2:
10-20 F '61. (P.A. 14:1)
(Frozen ground) (Northwest Alaska r. - Cold weather operation)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., inzh.; GAL'PERIN, M.I., doktor tekhn.nauk

Breaking down frozen ground by chipping it away. Stroi.truboprov.
7 no.9:12-14 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Frozen ground)

GAL'PERIN, N. I., doktor tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, B. A., inzh.

Study of the breaking down of frozen ground by wedges, Stroil.
1 ser. Mash. 7 no.11:27-28 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Frozen ground)

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn. nauk; SHAROBAYEV,
T.M., red.; TELYASHOV, A.Kh., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Sinking for the construction of deep foundations] Opyt pro-
khodki gruntov dlia sooruzhenia fundamentov glubokogo zalo-
zhenia. Leningrad, 1963. 30 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen передовым опытом. Seriya:
Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo, no.6) (MIRA 16:12)
(Earthwork) (Foundations)

NIKOLAYEV, E.A.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik.

Elastic-plastic-viscous properties of Dough. Dokl.AN SSSR 90 no.4:595-
598 Je '53. (MLA 6:5)

1. Akademiya Nauk SSSR (for Rebinder).

(Dough)

USSR

Alteration of the structure-mechanical properties of bread dough by mechanical treatment. B. A. Nishchay and L. B. Popyshkova. *Kulch. Znan.* 16, 455 (1974), cf. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 230, 144 (1974). Mech. treatment of dough affected its modulus of shear (D') and viscosity (η), both held in a new app. (illustrated). Passing the dough through a miller often lowered D' e.g., from 2.1×10^4 to 1.7×10^4 dynes/cm², and viscosity lowered e.g., from 7×10^4 to 6×10^4 poise; the bread made from the mixed dough had a greater η and than the standard bread. Mech. treatment of dough can be used to improve the bread structure. J. J. Foxman

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Breads-Bakery Industry

124-1957-10-12299

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, B. A., Beganskaya, L. S.

TITLE: Measuring and Regulating the Resilient-elastic and Viscoplastic Properties of Dough (Izmereniye i regulirovaniye uprugoe-elasticnykh i plastichnovyazkikh svoystv testa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Tr. 3-y Vses. konferentsii po kolloid. khimii, 1953, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 209-222

ABSTRACT: The article describes an apparatus (D. M. Tolstoy's type) for studying the rheological characteristics of dough, based on the principle of longitudinal shear of the system under investigation between two parallel plates which, during an experiment, are inclined relative to the horizontal. The shear of the upper plate is occasioned by the tangential component of the force of gravity. The rheological characteristics of the dough were computed from the kinetic curves of the development and decline of the deformation. In addition to the already well known deformation characteristics, three newly proposed characteristics are obtained: A so-called "conditional plasticity"; a "thinning with time"; and a "deformation strengthening". An investigation was made of

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, B. A.

Elastic viscous properties of macaroni and pastry dough.
B. A. Nikolayev and L. S. Beganskaya (Sov. Research Inst.
Fasting Inst., Moscow). *Kosmod. Zvezd.* 18, 67-71 (1960),
cf. C. A. 49, 7767c. — The gluten of hard wheat had a higher
modulus (E) of shear and a higher viscosity (η) than the
gluten of regular wheat. The ratio r of the deformation
after load removal to the max. deformation under load was
smaller for a dough from hard wheat than for a regular
dough. Aging and repeated deformation affect E , η , and r .
Addn. of 20% sugar to a dough lowered its E from 35×10^4
to 3×10^4 dynes/cm², while addn. of 20% margarine to
another dough reduced its E from 41×10^4 to 4×10^4 .
The η was lowered by sugar and margarine in similar pro-
portions. Margarine usually raised r . J. J. Bulermaa

NIKOLAYEV, B.A.

Fifth conference devoted to the high molecular compounds. Khleb.1
kond.prom. 1 no.6:48 Jo '57. (NLRA 10:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarney
promyshlennosti.
(Macromolecular compounds)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A.; SAMARINA, I.A.

Evaluation of wheat and flour based on the elastic and viscous
properties of the dough. Khleb.i krom.prem. 1 no.8:6-10 Ag '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy
promyshlennosti.
(Wheat) (Flour) (Dough)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A.

Automatic and continuous production of puff paste. Khleb. 1 kond. prom.
1 no.9:47-48 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)
(Pastry)

NIKOLAYEV, B. A., Doc Tech Sci — (diss) "Methods of quantitative and
qualitative investigation and control of the bread baking industry."

Mos, 1958. 51 pp (Mos Inst of National Economy in G. V. Plekhanov),

100 copies. List of author's works pp 29-30 (KL, 18-58, 98)

-46-

NIKOLAYEV, B. A.

Improve the methods for grading grain, flour, and bread. Standard-
tization 24 no. 9:38-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Grain--Grading) (Flour--Testing) (Bread--Testing)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A.; SHFADINA, S.S.

Effect of enzymic preparations of molds on the elastic-resilient-viscous properties of hydrated protein and starch structures. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.4:893-896 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akad. P.A.Rebinderom.
(Proteins) (Starch) (Enzymes)

NIKOLAYEV, B.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; LYUTIK, L.A., inzh.

Plastic and elastic properties of solid fats. Masl.-shir.
pril. 27 no.7:23-27 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Mentrul'nyy maslino-isledovatel'skiy institut khlebopekarnoy
prilozhenosti.

(Oleomargarine)
(Butter)

MANUSCRIPT, W. I. and V. I. V. I.

"Method of Series Expansions in Diffraction Problems in Wedge-Shaped Regions."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 56.

PETRASHEN', G.I.; NIKOLAYEV, B.G.; KOZLOV, D.P.

**Method of series in the theory of diffraction of waves by plane
corner regions. Uch.zap. LGU no.246:5-70 '58. (MIRA 12:2)**

**1. Leningradskiy otdeleniye Matematicheskogo institut im. V.A.
Steklova, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Waves--Diffraction)**

NIKOLAYEV, B.G.; VASIL'YEVA, M.V.

Some quantitative investigations of the diffraction of waves corner
regions. Uch.sop. LGU no.246:71-166 '58. (NIRA 12:2)
(Waves—Diffraction)

22549

3.7300 (1019, 1109, 1327)

S/044/61/000/002/005/015
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, B.G.

TITLE: On the propagation of instationary disturbances in non-ideal-elastic media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no.2, 1961, 45, abstract 2B 223. (In sb.: "Vopr.dinamich.teorii rasprostr. seysmich.voln". Z.L., Leningr. un-t, 1959, 293-319)

TEXT: The author investigates the propagation of waves in media being isotropic in layers which distinguish from ideal-elastic media by the fact that the Lamé parameters λ and μ are replaced by the operators

$$\lambda = \lambda_n (1 + \alpha_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t}), \quad \mu = \mu_n (1 + \omega_n \frac{\partial}{\partial t})$$

$$(\lambda_n, \alpha_n, \mu_n, \omega_n = \text{const})$$

(tenacious-elastic medium) or by

$$\lambda = \lambda_n (1 + \int_0^t \tilde{\alpha}_n(t-\tau) \dots d\tau),$$

$$\mu = \mu_n (1 + \int_0^t \tilde{\omega}_n(t-\tau) \dots d\tau),$$

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On the propagation of instationary...

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where λ_n and μ_n -- constants, $\mathcal{E}_n$, $\bar{\omega}_n$ -- given functions. It is assumed that the medium consists of some parallel layers which are separated by the planes $z = h_0$, $z = h_0 + h_1$, $z = h_0 + h_1 + h_2$,etc. The conditions of the rigid contact are satisfied on the boundary of two layers. The author obtains rigorous solutions of the problems on the action of point-shaped (or other) sources of vibrations for such media with the method of the uncomplete separation of variables as well as in the case of an ideal elasticity (Petrashen' G.I., Vopr.dinam.teor. rasprostr.seism.voln. [Questions of the dynamical theory of the propagation of seismic waves] Sb.1, 1957, Gostekhisdat, Leningrad). The investigation of the integrals representing the rigorous solution are carried out nearly with the same scheme which was used by Petrashen' in the mentioned paper. These integrals have the form

$$u_n = \int_0^{\infty} R_n(t, z, k) J_n(kr) dk$$

($r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, J_n -- Bessel function). The function R_n is represented by a line integral the asymptotic representation of which for large k can

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On the propagation of instationary...

12109
S/044/61/000/002/005/015
C111/C222

be obtained with the aid of the classical method of the stationary phase. Here the author seeks the saddle points with an iteration method, where as the zero solution the value of the saddle point in the case of an ideal elasticity is taken. Furthermore the author considers two essential concrete examples of the functions $\mathcal{F}_n$ and $\mathcal{Q}_n$. The case of inclined layers (without consideration of the diffraction) is considered briefly. In the paper, the author discusses in detail those additional difficulties which arise in the case of the considered medium in comparison with the solutions in the case of the ideal elasticity. Especially complete results are obtained for small deviations of the medium from an ideal-elastic one.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

NIKOLAYEV, B.I.

An automatic device for exact timing of operations. Avtom., totem. 1
svias' 7 no.1:31-32 Ja '63 (MIRA 16:2)

1. Staryiy elektromekhanik Chernovitskoy distantsei signalizatsii
i svyazi L'vovskoy drogi. (Telephone—Equipment and supplies)

L 24408-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6011007

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0821/0826

AUTHORS: Borman, V. D.; Nikolayev, B. I.; Nikolayev, N. I.

ORG: Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Transport phenomena in a polar gas

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966, 821-826

TOPIC TAGS: transport phenomenon, thermal conduction, tensor gas kinetics, kinetic equation, Stark effect

ABSTRACT: The authors use a kinetic equation proposed by Yu. M. Kagan and A. M. Afanas'yev (ZhETF v. 41, 1536, 1961) to derive an expression for the thermal conductivity tensor of polar gases with linear molecules in an electric field. This is done by solving the kinetic equation for the gases in an approximation which is quadratic in the parameter of nonsphericity of the interaction, and determining

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ACC NR: AP6011007

the corresponding transport coefficients. Use is made also of the direct connection existing between the change of the transport coefficients of polar gases in an electric field and the Stark effect in rotational spectra of molecules. It is shown that at a fixed temperature, the change in thermal conductivity depends on the electric field and on the pressure only in terms of the ratio E^2/P , as expected from the qualitative analogy with the Stark effect. At large values of E^2/P the effect reaches saturation, and its saturation value is determined by the nonsphericity of the molecule. The authors thank A. A. Sazykin and N. A. Kolokol'tsov for interest in the work and useful advice. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2

ACC NR: AP6031448

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/002/0579/0585

AUTHOR: Borman, V. D.; Nikolayev, B. I.; Nikolayev, N. I.

47
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Transfer phenomena in a mixture of monatomic and polar gases

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 51, no. 2, 1966, 579-585

TOPIC TAGS: gas kinetic equation, thermal diffusion, molecule, electric field, tensor analysis, monatomic gas, polar gas, transfer phenomenon

ABSTRACT: A solution of the kinetic equation is presented for diffusion and thermal diffusion in a mixture of monatomic and polar gases with the linear molecules in a quadratic approximation along the parameter of molecular nonsphericity. Expressions are derived for the diffusion and thermal-diffusion coefficient tensors of the mixture in an electric field. It is shown that the variation of values of the corresponding transfer coefficients depends on the field strength and partial pressure of the polar gas through the E^2/P_1 parameter. The authors thank A. A. Sazykin for discussing the paper and for his valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas.

[Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/

Cord 1/1

ACC NR: AP7009659

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/67/005/004/0105/0108

AUTHOR: Borman, V. D.; Gorelik, L. L.; Nikolayev, B. I.; Sinitsyn, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of alternating electric field on transport phenomena in polar gases

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 5, no. 4, 1967, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: transport phenomenon, polar gas, electric field, thermal conduction

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 3, 145, 1966), which have shown that the thermal conductivity coefficient (ϵ) of polar gases with tetrahedral molecules does not depend on the field frequency (f) up to 20 kHz. The present paper reports the results of an investigation of the dependence of ϵ on f in a wide range of f at room temperature, $p \approx 0.2 - 1$ mm Hg, and $E \approx 30 - 100$ v/cm. The setup used for the investigation is similar to that described earlier. The influence of the alternating electric field on the thermal conductivity of the gas was assessed with the aid of the quantity ϵ_f/ϵ_0 , where ϵ_f and ϵ_0 are the values of ϵ at frequencies f and 50 Hz, respectively. Under the experimental conditions ϵ_f/ϵ_0 decreases noticeably when f changes from 50 Hz to 2 MHz. An additional investigation of the dependence of ϵ_f/ϵ_0 on f/E for two values of E/p showed that within the limits of experimental accuracy the value of ϵ_f/ϵ_0 is determined by only one parameter - the ratio f/p . This result can be explained by the fact that at least in the investi-

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ACC NR: AP7009659

gated range of E , p , and f , the relative decrease of ϵ with increasing f is determined only by the ratio of the time of molecule precession in one direction to the time between molecule collisions. It can be assumed, however, that in general ϵ_f/ϵ_0 is determined by two ratios of these frequencies. A similar influence of an alternating magnetic field on the thermal conductivity of oxygen was observed. The authors thank I. N. Kikola for a stimulating discussion and valuable advice, V. Kh. Volkov for interest in the work, Ye. M. Egan, L. A. Maksimov, and Yu. A. Mikhaylova for useful discussions, and V. I. Nikolayev for help with the experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUMM DATE: 30Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

PASHKOV, L.D.; SHUTOV, Yu.D.; NIKOLAYEV, B.M., retsenzent; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.isd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Interior engineering] Vnutrennie sanitarno-tekhnicheskije raboty. Leningrad, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit'.materialam, 1962. 199 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Santekhmontash-62 (for Nikolayev).
(Domestic engineering)

NIKOLAYEV, B. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Industrial injuries in certain metalworking plants of the city of Tomsk, and methods of reducing them". Tomsk, 1958. 16 pp (Tomsk State Med Inst, Chair of Surgery of the Sanitary-Hygiene Faculty, Chair of Labor Hygiene), 200 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 171)

YAKOVLEV, P.S.; NIKOLAYEV, B.M.; PASHKOV, L.F.

[Providing containers for sanitary fixtures, materials, and heating equipment] Konteinerizatsiya sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh izdelii, materialov i otopitel'nykh priborov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 79 p. (MIRA 38116)

NEFEDOV, Aleksandr Yekovlevich; KARASEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich;
NIKOLAYEV, B.N., cit. red., SAKHAR'VA, Ye.S., red.

[Mechanization of postal enterprises in Ivanovo Province]
Mekhanizatsiya predpriyatii pochtovoi svyazi Ivanovskoi
oblasti. Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1963. 15 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Nachal'nik oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi Ivanovskoy
oblasti (for Nefedov). 2. Zamestitel' nauchnika oblast-
nogo upravleniya svyazi Ivanovskoy oblasti (for Karasev

PROTASENYA, T.P., prof.; NIKOLAYEV, B.N., assistant

Pathogenesis of leukemia in cattle. Veterinaria 41 no.4:32-33
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

NIKOLAYEV, B.N.

Path toward the development of mechanization in postal service
(work practices of Krasnodar mechanizers). Vest. svyazi 24
no.10:16-17 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Glavnogo pochtovogo
upravleniya Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Nikolayevich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6056

Lyush, Dimitriy Vasil'yevich, and Boris Nikolayevich Nikolayev

Dozimetricheskiy kontrol' na atomnykh sudakh (Radiation Control on Atomic Ships) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 130 p. Errata slip inserted. 2250 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Yu. V. Sivintsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Reviewers: A. A. Korsunenko, Engineer, and Yu. V. Arkhangel'skiy, Engineer; Ed.: Z. V. Vlasova; Tech. Ed.: L. M. Shishkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel of the shipbuilding industry and the Navy and may also be useful to students at shipbuilding institutes.

COVERAGE: Problems of ensuring safety from radiation and of dosimetric control on ships with atomic power plants are discussed in popular form. Necessary information from nuclear physics and engineering is presented. The last two chapters give a brief description of the radiation-safety systems and

Card 1/02

ZADONITSEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KORSUNENKO, Anatoliy Afanas'yevich;
NIKOLAYEV, Boris Nikolayevich; RYKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich;
~~ZHIL'TSOV, I.P., RMR. med. nauk, rezensent;~~ GORSHKOV,
G.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; KVOCHKINA, G.P.,
red.; NIKITINA, M.I., red.

[Dosimetry of radioactive gases and aerosols on ships] Do-
simetriia radioaktivnykh gazov i aerosolei na sudakh. Lo-
ningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 202 p. (MIRA 1814)

War/Medicine - Insecticides
Medicine - Mosquitoes

Jul 1947

"DDT-pyrethrum Aerosols--- a New Method for the Control of Mosquitoes and Other Insects (I, Test of American Preparations)," B. M. Nikolayev, A. V. Gutsevich, Medical Research Institute of the Navy and the Department of Biology and Parasitology of the Kirov Academy of Military Medicine, 4 pp

"Zoologicheskii Zhurnal" Vol XXVI No 4

Discusses results obtained in testing American made DDT - pyrethrum aerosols. Metal containers were found most convenient. Very effective on mosquitoes and flies.

17223

Jul 49

Parasitology - Malaria
Parasitology - Parasitology

"Phenotypes of the Tertian Malaria Parasite (Plasmodium vivax), A. P. Sivolov, Mil Med Acad Internat S. S. Sirov, 34 77

"Zet Ak Bank 2000" Vol LXVII, No 1

Parasites were carried on in Leningrad psychiatric institutions of malaria caused by the natural carrier (Anopheles maculipennis Meig) and by direct blood transfusion in treating progressive paralysis. In southern USSR, tertian malaria incubation period is short (2-3 days after onset), in the north it

24/10/2000

Parasitology - Malaria (Contd)

Jul 49

average 10 months. Parasite causing former type is Plasmodium vivax vivax (Gressel et Feletti, 1990). Longer incubation period is ascribed to Plasmodium vivax hibernans (subsp. nov.). Submitted by Acad No. E. Pavlovskiy 11 May 49.

24/10/2000

NIKOLAYEV, B.P.

Fourth specie of the malarial parasite in man (*Plasmodium evale*)
and its discovery in the USSR. Zool. zhurnal 30 no.3:211-216 May-
June 51.
(CISL 20:8)

1. Department of General Biology and Parasitology imeni Academician
Ye.N. Pavlovskiy of the Military Medical Academy imeni S.N. Kirov
(Head of Department—Academician Ye.N. Pavlovskiy, Lieutenant General
Medical Corps).

KOROVIN, P.T.; NIKOLAYEV, B.M.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.M., akademik, redaktor;
SYSIN, A.N.; TINAKOV, V.D.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A.; LITVINOV, M.N.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BEN-YAMINSON, Ye.S., redaktor;
BYERENEL', R.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Use of DDT and benzene hexachloride in the controlling carriers
of contagious diseases] Primenenie DDT i geksakhlorana dlia
bor'by s perenoschikami infektsionnykh boleznei. Pod.red. E.M.
Pavlovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.meditsinskikh nauk, SSSR, 1952.
41 p. (V. pomoshch' meditsinskim rabotnikam velikikh stroek
kommunizma, no.7) [Microfilm] (MLBA 8:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sysin and Tinakov) 2. Chlen -
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Petrishcheva).
(DDT(Insecticide)) (Benzene hexachloride)
(Insects as carriers of disease)

ALPHINOV, N.I.; BREKHTOVA, N.G.; GHEZDILOV, V.G. [deceased]; GUTSEVICH, A.V.; KOSYLYEV, N.N.; NIKOLAYEV, B.P.; OLSUF'YEV, N.G.; PAVLOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Nikanorovich, akademik; PERVOMAYSKIY, O.S.; PRIZIL'YEV, P.P.; POMERANTSEV, B.I. [deceased]; SALIYEV, V.A.; SEVORTSOV, B.P.; SHINOV, O.G.; TERAVSKIY, I.K.; SLADOVICHENSKIY, D.I., doktor, red.; KULEVA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory manual on medical parasitology] Laboratornyi praktikum meditsinskoi parazitologii. Pod red. N.N.Pavlovskogo. Leningrad, Gos.isd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 486 p.

(MIRA 12:9)

(MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY)

1 41632-66 EXT(4)/EXT(1)/EXT(4) 13P(c) EM/WR
Acc No: AF6018911 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/006/0794/0798

AUTHOR: Bagirov, M. A.; Malin, V. P.; Nikolayev, B. P.

ORG: Physics Institute AN AzerbSSR, Baku (Fizicheskii Institut AN AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Temperature distribution in a rod with oscillating surface temperature

SOURCE: Izvestiya-fizicheskii zhurnal, v. 10, no. 6, 1966, 794-798

TOPIC TAGS: temperature distribution, heat equation, differential equation, heat balance

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a semi-infinite rod with diameter so small that the temperature is uniform through its cross section, so that the problem reduces to that of linear heat flow. Heat exchange with a medium of zero temperature takes place on the side walls of the rod. On the surface of the rod the temperature experiences damped oscillation. The corresponding differential equation is solved under suitable boundary conditions by using the Duhamel theorem in the standard manner. The particular cases of zero damping and of zero heat exchange are considered, and a plot is obtained of the dimensionless temperature vs. dimensionless time for both steady-state and damped oscillations at various dimensionless distances from the butt end of the rod. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004

Cord 1/1

ACC NR: AT5022644

SOURCE CODE: UK/0000/66/000/000/0034/0040

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, V. M.; Plastinin, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculations of photoionisation cross sections of nitrogen and oxygen atoms and ions in excited states ^{v1} ^{v7}SOURCE: AN SSSR, Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 94-40

TOPIC TAGS: photoionisation, oxygen, nitrogen, ionization cross section

ABSTRACT: The quantum defect method was used to calculate the photoionisation cross sections of nitrogen and oxygen atoms in the spectral range $\lambda \geq 0.12 \mu$, which corresponds to photoabsorption from excited states. The calculations, in which use was made of level energies given by C. Moore (Atomic Energy Levels - Circular 567, Washington, 1949), were carried out for NI and OI atoms and NII and OII ions for temperatures ranging from 8,000 to 20,000°K. The results obtained are compared with data reported in the literature, and the advantages of the selected technique are discussed. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Feb66/ ORID REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 NLP

NIKOLAYEV, B.S.; FATEYEVA, L.N.; DMITRIYEV, I.S.; TEPILOVA, Ya.A.

Overcharge cross section of nitrogen ions in gases. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fis. 33 no.1:306-307 J1 '57. (NLRA 10r9)

1. Moskuvskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nitrogen) (Ions)

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Serafimovich; SHCHOTININ, V.D., red.; ROMANOVA, M.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Time and pace] Vremia i tempo. Moskva. Izd-vo In-za mezhduar.
otnoshenii, 1959. 44 p. (NIRA 13:4)
(Russia--Economic policy)

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Serafinovich; AVETISYAN, Ye., red.; KUKHIN, Yu.,
tekhn. red.

[Make progressive practice available to every worker] Peredovoi
opyt - kazhdomu rabochemu. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1961. 53 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Industrial management)

NIKOLAEV, B.V., aspirant

Life of toothed chains with antifriction sprockets. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:79-110 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Ishevskiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Chains)

NIKOLAYEV, D.

Planning of oil field projects. Neftianik 2 no.6:30 Jo '57.

(NIRA 10:10)

1. Starehiy inzhener Bagul'minskogo filiala instituta Giproventneft'.
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

NIKOLAYEV, D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Propellers for turboprop engines. Grashd. sv. no. 10:20-22 O '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

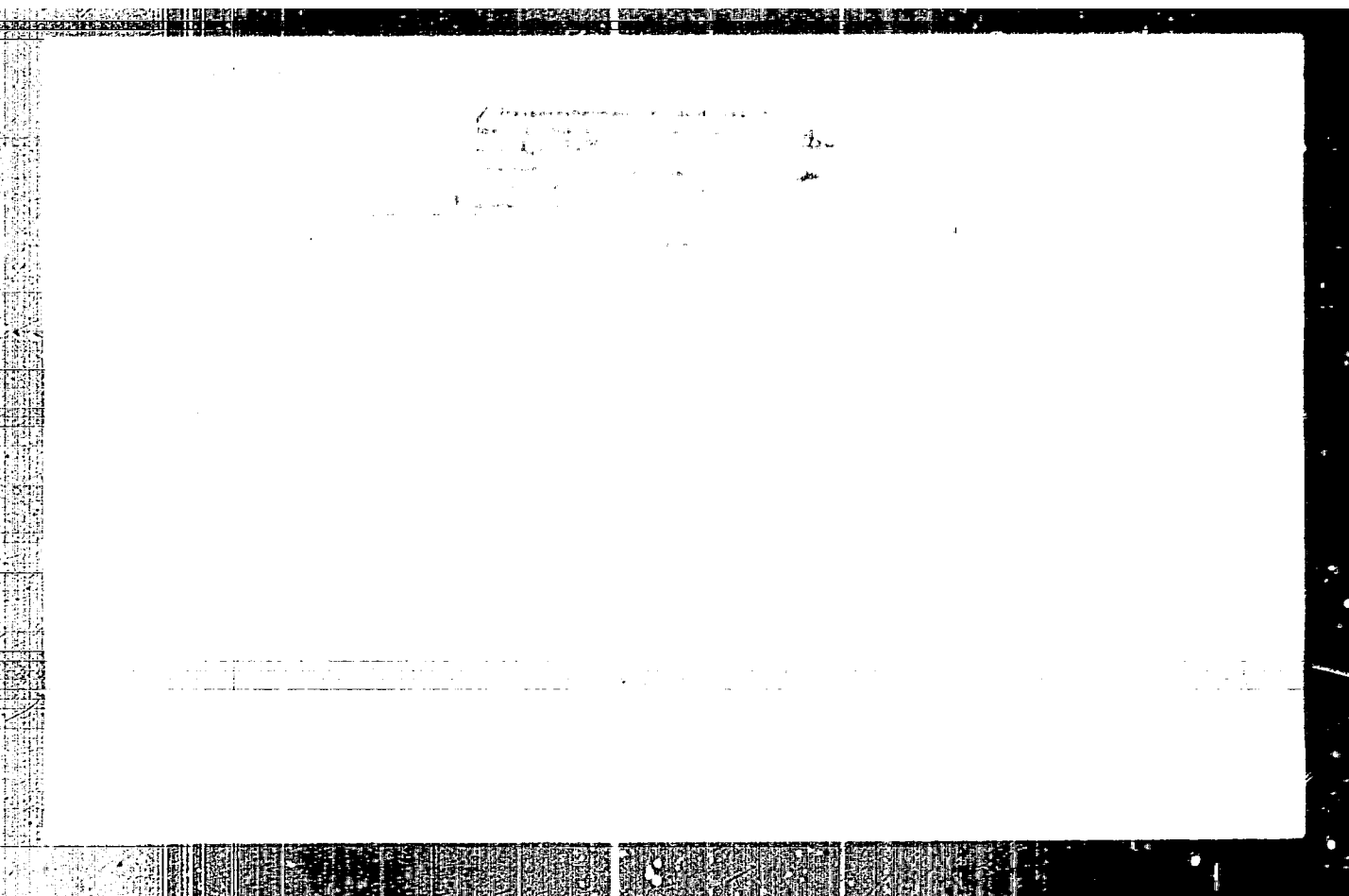
(Propellers, Aerial)

NIKOLAYEV, D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Device for eliminating play. Grashd. av.1) No.4:26-27 Ap '56.
(Airplane--Maintenance and repair) (NIRA 9:7)

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